

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Publishers.

(Devoted to News, Politics, Internal Improvement, and General Information.)

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DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1855.



KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.

OFFICE—Third street, north of Main.

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, \$2 00
Within six months, 2 50
At the end of the year, 3 00
No paper discontinued until all arrears
are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING.

For each square of 12 lines or less, first
insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, .25
Lost and Prosciess Notes, each, .25
Announcing a candidate for any office, 1 00
Charging same until election, .25
Advertisement fees to be paid in advance.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements of a personal character,
charged double.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings,
Marriages and Deaths, published free.
Obituary Notices, exceeding 12 lines in
length, charged as advertisements.

JOB-WORK
Of every description, promptly attended to in
the best style, on reasonable terms.

POETICAL.

Pay the Printer.

BY HENRY BRADY.

As honest men, attend and hear
The serious fact—the times are dear;
Who owes a bill, "tis just as clear

As star light in the winter,
That he should come without delay—
That's if he can—that bill to pay,
And ere we part, his purse away,
"Fork over" to the Printer.

The Printer's check is seldom red,
The fine machinery of his head
Is working when you are in bed,
The old man says it when you are,

Your true and faithful "Mentor,"

All day and night he wears his shoes,
And brains to furnish you with news;

But men of conscience never refuse

To pay the toiling Printer.

This is known, or ought to be, by all
His dues are scattered and they're small,
And if not paid, he's bound to fall

In debt—for fuel, bread, rent, or

Perhaps his paper; then to square

Up with his help—a double care

Bows down his head—now, is it fair

That you don't pay the Printer?

His wife and little prattlers too,
Are now depending upon you;

And if you pay the score that's due,

Necessity can't stir her;

But if you don't, as graws the mole,

'Twll th'rd your conscience eat a hole,

Ard brand the foreshed thus: "No soul!"

Of him who cheats the Printer.

10 o'clock, s.—I have just arrived at my

office; took off my cravat and collar; came down

together with a sponge-shower or perspiration,

took off my hat; took off my vest; took off my

boots; still feel warm. Seized a large palm leaf

fan; commenced operations; no go; the more I

fan, the more I perspire. Think I'll go round

to Delator's and take a glass of soda; took

some brandy with it; fell better.

10½, a.m.—Think I'll take some more soda

and brandy. Good! (Thermometer at 94 and

still rising.)

11, a.m.—Feel dry again; I'll take a little

more soda and brandy. Boy just come in; wanted

to know if I would let Mr. Jones have the

amount of his little soda and brandy; told him

to go to the d—l; said he'd rather be excused;

he was quite warm enough where he was.

11½, a.m.—I have taken a glass of soda and

brandy. Looked at the thermometer, found

the mercury spouting out at the top like a small

fountain.

12, m.—Took some more soda and brandy;

took off my shirt and asked Jenkins, the book

keeper, to skin me with his jack-knife. He said

I had better sit down and keep cool. Jenkins

must be intoxicated—I think he has been tak-

ing some brandy.

1 p.m.—Stopped at Delator's—the man at

the fountain asked me if I took hock; told him

I did not drink spirituous liquors; so he gave

me some brandy.

2 p.m.—Called a hock. Chips, the entry clerk,

who made inquiries, going to show that the

man left about three months since. His wife,

who appeared to be much depressed in spirits,

left the city, as is supposed, two months ago;

and her present place of abode cannot be dis-

covered.

2½ p.m.—We find the following in the Boston Trav-

eler:

"THE CAREER OF A VILLAIN—A MOTHER'S AR-

REST.—The Mayor of this city this morning re-

ceived a letter, dated Louisville, Ky., July 5,

from Margaret C. Hunter, who states that she is

a widow, without means; that two years ago

she had a young daughter named Eliza Ellen,

an only child, who was induced to marry a

young man at Louisville, who went under the

name of George Wentworth, and who, after his

marriage, took his wife to Philadelphia, where

he started a paper, but afterward left for Boston,

taking with him his wife—where, after starting

a paper called the Ladies' Enterprise, he col-

lected a considerable amount, and went off with

another woman, leaving his wife behind. The

mother writes in a most affecting style at the

thought of her young and innocent daughter,

penniless and alone in a strange city, her fears

heightened by a statement made to her

that Wentworth had a wife and children pre-

pared to join them.

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covered.

2½ p.m.—We find the following in the Boston Trav-

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"THE PREACHING MONKEY.—There is a curious

animal, a native of South America, which is

called the preaching monkey. The appearance

of the animal is at once grotesque and forbid-

ding. It has a dark, thick beard, three inches

long, hanging down from the chin. This gives

it the mock air of a Capuchin friar, from which

it has acquired the name of the preaching mon-

key. They are generally found in groups of

twenty or thirty, except in their morning and

evening meetings, when they assemble in vast

multitudes. At these times, one of them, who

appears by common consent to be the leader or

president, mounts the highest tree, which is

near, and the rest take their places below.

Having a sign, commanded silence, the

monkey begins to speak, and the others

listen attentively. The speech is delivered in

a hoarse, broken, guttural voice, and is

repeated by the others in a louder tone.

The speech is always the same, and consists

of a series of harsh, guttural sounds, which

sound like the barking of a dog.

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The Kentucky Tribune,

DANVILLE, KY.

Friday, August 10, 1855.

From the Louisville Journal, of Tuesday.
THE RIOT YESTERDAY.

We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed, and houses burning which occurred in our city yesterday. We cannot now express our great abhorrence of such things; nor can we find space in which to say what we would wish to say upon this subject. A terrible responsibility rests upon those who have incited the foreign population of the city to the deeds of violence which were the commencement of the riots in the First and Eighth wards. We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything that happened at any of the several voting-places. The election throughout the city, as far as we can learn, had passed on with unusual quiet, with the exception of a brutal outrage in the First ward, of which we shall speak presently, and some fighting at the Eighth ward polls, in which no one was much hurt. The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreigners, chiefly Irish, upon native citizens, peaceably attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting places. All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were premeditated and instigated by other parties than those by whom they were actually committed. We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequence only of the incendiary appeals, for some time past, publicly made to our foreign population by some of the leaders of the Anti-American party, or that they were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks. All the facts will probably be ascertained judicially, and then the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs.

The circumstances as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were made the victims of their insatiable folly and murderous violence, show that these assaults upon unoffending and innocent native born citizens were premeditated, and that the blame attaches to others who are as yet unnamed.

We have not now time to give details.

We assert however, and are sure that it will be proved by respectable witnesses, that every act of bloodshed was begun by foreigners. That in every instance where mortal violence ensued, the beginning of the riots was all unprovoked slaughter by foreigners of peaceful Americans while quietly passing in the streets at a distance from the polls. This infuriated the populace, and a prompt and terrible resort to mob violence by which many foreigners were killed and much property destroyed was the consequence. In the first ward about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the election was proceeding quietly at the polls, Mr. Goo, Burge, a respectable and quiet American citizen was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen on Jackson Street, between Jefferson and Greene, without having given any provocation, he was knocked down and horribly beaten with stones and clubs. He attempted to escape from the hands by whom he was attacked and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood-thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed, and beaten, until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these Indian brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known, a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshal.

In the afternoon between three and four o'clock, several Americans were fired upon and severely wounded, while quietly riding or walking by the German brewery on Jefferson street, near the Beargrass bridge. Among these were some gentlemen from Jefferson county and several respectable citizens. One gentleman who was fired at was riding in a buggy with his wife seated by his side. About the same time a perfect shower of shot and bullets were rained upon every American passer-by from the windows of some houses occupied by Germans upon Shelby street, in the neighborhood of Madison street.

As soon as these occurrences were made known, it was ascertained that large bodies of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby street. An indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens was apprehended. An immense crowd of excited, maddened, infuriated Americans assembled, they were fired at from the windows of the brewery and the houses on Shelby street, and in seeking to arrest the offenders several men were badly wounded and the incensed and infuriated mob burned the brewery and sacked the houses from which the shots were fired.

In the 8th Ward, the most serious disturbances occurred about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A Mr. Rhodes, in company with two friends, all American citizens, was quietly passing up Main street, near Chapel, when they were set upon by a party of ten Irishmen, who with horrid oaths swore they would clean the streets of every American. Fifteen shots were fired upon them. Rhodes was killed, and both his companions badly wounded, one of them seriously. The Irishmen then ran up Chapel street, and as being pursued took refuge in a house at the corner of Chapel and Market streets, whence several shots were fired by the inmates, by which several American citizens were wounded and two were killed, a Mr. Graham and a Mr. Hobson. The firing from this house continued for some half an hour. The Irish were armed to the teeth with fire-arms of every description, while the Americans were almost entirely unarmed, and were obliged to go to their homes to procure arms to defend themselves and their friends from the murderous fire of the insane wretches who had

In the meantime a fusillade of shot-guns and rifles was kept up against any Americans passing by the row of houses at the corner of Eleventh and Main, belonging to an Irishman named Quinn, a brother of Father Quinn, a Roman Catholic priest, several Americans were wounded by shots fired from these premises, and the attention of the crowd was given to them. They were filled with Irishmen, and with loaded arms as the sequel proved, beyond a doubt. An attempt was made to drive them out, and the houses were fired, whether on the inside or outside, we do not know. While burning, the frequent reports showed that they were well provided with fire-arms; and the confessions of a poor miserable devil who was rescued by Capt. Stone prove that they were filled with arms and contained thirteen kegs of powder provided for the occasion.—The houses are still burning, as we write, and the riot has not yet subsided.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. We will attempt to do so tomorrow. A number of Americans were slain by the foreigners and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution. We do not know how many have been killed, but have already heard of some twelve or fifteen in all, and some twenty or thirty have been more or less dangerously wounded.

THE RIOTS ON MONDAY.—We have taken pains to ascertain the correct version of the origin of the riots on Monday.—We have conversed with a number of persons who were witnesses of the beginning of the affrays in both the First and Eighth wards. We have been well assured that those scenes of violence were altogether disconnected with the election, and that all that bloodshed and destruction of property were occasioned in every instance by unprovoked and murderous assaults of foreigners upon native-born citizens. In every instance where death has occurred or blood has been spilt, Americans were first fired upon and cut, stabbed, or beaten by foreigners.

There is very strong ground for belief that these attacks were not occasioned by anything that happened on Monday, but that all the arrangements were made for them several days beforehand, that they were premeditated and preconcerted.—From several sources we have been informed that the Catholic Irish in the neighborhood of Quinn's houses, on Main street, had arranged for and contemplated an attack upon the American procession on Saturday night and were induced to defer the execution of their murderous designs only by their fears excited by the immense and unexpected number and character of those who composed the procession. Two of the Irish women living in that neighborhood have admitted that they were cognizant of this design. A gentleman informs us that on Monday he was warned by a German friend, a gunsmith not to approach the portion of Main street between Tenth and Twelfth streets, during the day, as he had within the previous ten days cleaned and put in order quite two hundred guns for the Irishmen living in the neighborhood.

We have been told that there were several Irishmen engaged in the riot who did not belong to the city, but had been summoned here for the especial purpose of aiding their countrymen in the outrage contemplated by them on Saturday night and actually perpetrated on Monday afternoon. It has also been ascertained beyond any doubt that there was a large quantity of arms and ammunition contained in the houses of Quinn which were destroyed. The only American article they objected to the introduction of was religion.—They preferred their own, and the Commissioners returned to Capt. Adams a bundle of religious books and tracts, which one of the American chaplains had distributed among the people, requesting them to take them back to America. They remonstrated at this attempt to proselytize the Japanese as in violation of the principles of the treaty and what was done must necessarily result from their further intercourse with Americans.

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KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1855.

THE ELECTION.—The election in this county passed off quietly, as elections generally do here. We are truly proud that Boyle has not only given the American ticket a larger majority than the opponents of that ticket were willing to concede, but a larger majority also than even its friends thought they could reasonably hope for. Three cheers for our noble little county!

This District.

The result in this Congressional district is in doubt. We confidently expected a large majority for our gallant standard-bearer, Major Fox, but the returns from several counties show that we were greatly mistaken in our calculations. We will not now attempt to account for our small vote in those counties where we reasonably looked for better things. The people of the district know what means were used to defeat us as well as we do.

The following table comprises the majorities, official and reported, as far as heard from:

	TALBOT
Boyle, official	280 Adair, reported,
Lincoln, reported	385 Green, "
Casey, "	274 Taylor, "
Wayne, "	34 Clinton, "
Cumberland "	250 Pulaski, "
	150
	1373

Giving Col. Talbot a majority of 150 votes, with Russell county to hear from. We regard the above returns as very nearly correct, with the exception of Cumberland, where we think Maj. Fox's majority is larger than that given above. The result now depends upon the vote of Russell. In regard to the vote of that county, we have a letter from Mr. Vanwinkle, of Wayne, in which he states that N. B. Stone, Esq., left Jamestown at 3 o'clock on Monday and the American ticket was then 215 ahead in the county, with a probability that the majority would reach 225 or even 300. We think Major Fox is elected by a very small majority, but are by no means sure of it.

The State Ticket.

The returns thus far received from all parts of the State indicate the success of the American State ticket by a large majority. This is certain, we think, but we don't, under all the circumstances, feel like crowing until we are clear "out of the woods," for we may have, after all, gone to a "pleasure trip" to the head waters of Salt River.

Vote of Boyle County—Official.

Dan'l. Perry's. Total. Maj.
Governor.
Chas. S. Morehead 416 263 679 323
Beverly L. Clarke, 116 240 356
Mr. Governor.
J. G. Hardy, 396 248 644 270
Beriah Magoffin, 135 239 374
Att'y General.
James Harlan, 409 257 666 321
R. W. Woolley, 117 228 345
Auditor.
Thos. S. Pago, 405 251 656 320
J. A. Grinstead, 113 223 336
Treasurer.
R. C. Wintersmith, 387 250 647 299
Jas. H. Garrard, 131 226 357
Post Off. Imp.
D. J. Herkert, 400 251 651 311
Jas. N. Neubert, 118 222 349
Register.
Andrew McKinley, 397 246 643 305
Thos. J. Frazer, 116 222 338
Supt. Pen. Ins.
Rev. J. D. Matthews, 395 246 641 299
Grant Green, 119 223 342
Congress.
Fountain T. Fox, 396 247 643 280
Albert G. Talbot, 125 238 363
State Senate.
J. W. Burton, 394 311 705 423
Colbert M. Pelly, 117 165 262
House Reps.
F. G. Lee, 401 257 658 331
O. Gurnett, 120 207 327
Session Tax.
For the Tax, 384 255 659 416
Against " 73 150 223

ELECTION RETURNS.

City of Louisville.—Morehead's majority 1,789, Marshall's 1,670.
Jefferson County—Morehead's majority 319, Marshall's 253.
Franklin—Morehead 183 maj. Dr. Marshall 135 min. Hewitt for the Legislature 103 maj. Jessamine—Morehead's maj. about 139, Marshall's 35.
Clark—625 to 650 for American ticket.
Harrison—Majority for the American ticket about 200.
Woodford—Morehead's majority 333, Marshall's 299, Goodloe's for the Legislature, 297.
Bourbon—Morehead's majority 459, Marshall's 399.
Nicholas: American ticket about 50 maj. Scott: Anti-American ticket about 75 to 100 maj.
Garrard: Morehead's majority 614, Dunlap's 612.
Shelby: Morehead's majority about 750, and Marshall's near the same.
Madison: American majority about 600.
Montgomery: American ticket 175 to 180 maj. Powell: Small maj. for the American ticket.
Bath: Anti-American maj. from 200 to 250.
Kenton: Morehead's majority 17.
Boone: American ticket triumphant by about 250 majority.
Pendleton: About 550 maj. for American ticket.
Campbell: Anti-American ticket 160 maj.
Bracken: A majority of 590 for the American ticket.
Owen: Anti-American ticket 800 majority.
Henderson county: American majority 203.
Mercer: Anti-American maj. 230 to 250.
Anderson: As far as heard from 369 majority for the Auties.
Grant: American majority reported 600.
Oldham: Maj. for Clarke 54, Preston 58.
Henry: About 50 maj. for Clark and Preston.
Marion and Washington gone Anti-American by 690 to 800 each.
Warren: American ticket 750 majority.
Spencer: Clarke's majority reported to be 6.
Barres: Majority for Morehead 346.
Casey: About 250 to 300 for American State ticket.
Lincoln: About 400 maj. for American State ticket.
Pulaski: Anti-American maj. about 130.
Moore: 490 maj. for American ticket.

Senators Elected.

Boyle, Casey and Adair—J. W. Burton, Amherst.
Cumberland, Clinton, Russell and Wayne—Shelby Stone, American.
City of Louisville—Chas. Ripley, American.
Jefferson County—W. T. Haggan, Amherst.
Harrison and Bracken—John Williams, American.
Madison and Garrard: David Irvine, American.

Representatives Elected.

Boyle, Casey and Adair—J. W. Burton, Amherst.
Cumberland, Clinton, Russell and Wayne—Shelby Stone, American.

James G. Hardy, 396 248 644 270
Beriah Magoffin, 135 239 374

These figures are not, of course, strictly accurate for this point, but are, we presume, very nearly so.

SAM IN MISSISSIPPI.—Hon. W. L. Sharkey, formerly Governor of Mississippi, and late United States Consul at Havana, has consented to run for a seat in the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature. He is the candidate of "Sam" and the people.

The Mercury, at Jackson, represents the political excitement in that State as unprecedented. Barbecues and mass meetings are held all over the State.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

F. G. Lee, American.

Garrison—Joshua Dunn, American.

Lincoln—W. L. Montgomery, American.

Russell and Casy—McDowell Fogle, Amer-

ican.

McCarthy—C. C. Smedley, Anti.

Adair—N. Gaither, Anti.

Fayette—Roger W. Hanson, and R. J. Spurr, Americans.

Franklin—J. M. Newitt, American.

City of Louisville—J. G. Lyons, L. A. Whitley, E. S. Worthington and W. S. Boddy, Amer-

icans.

Bourbon and Bath—James Sudduth, Amer-

icans.

Madison and Garrard: David Irvine, Amer-

icans.

Franklin—J. M. Newitt, American.

City of Louisville—J. G. Lyons, L. A. Whitley, E. S. Worthington and W. S. Boddy, Amer-

icans.

Jefferson County—S. A. Foss and Frank Detleve-

ge, Americans.

Woodford—J. K. Goodloe, American.

Jessamine—James H. McCampbell, Amer-

icans.

Franklin—Covington and Miller, Americans.

Clarke—John B. Huston, American.

Montgomery—James H. Turner, American.

Bourbon—James T. Ware, American.

Shelby—Jones and Hancock, Americans.

Scott—Hiram Wood, Anti.

Campbell—William Riley, Anti.

Wayne: E. L. Vanwinkle, American.

Kenton: J. W. Menzies, American, and Rob-

ert Richardson, Anti.

Henderson: Elijah Worsham, American.

Mason: David Raymond and Thos. Terry, Amer-

icans.

Owen: Henry Giles, Anti.

The Louisville Riots.

We publish in another part of our paper a detailed account of the terrible riot which occurred in Louisville on Monday last. We have every confidence in the report which we publish. The Journal has always been inclined to cast the responsibility where it properly belongs, whether upon foreigners or Americans, and that paper now says that it has the names of over thirty witnesses by whom it can be proven that in every act of violence which tended to produce the riot, foreigners were the aggressors, and peaceable unarmed Americans the first victims.

The fighting "was not at the polls," and it is said that double the number of voters cast might have been taken, had the voters presented themselves. The foreigners were giving all their attention to rioting and bloodshed, instead of voting, and the whole bloody work was commenced by shots fired from houses on American citizens who were passing quietly along the streets. These facts, we are sure, will be proven. The Louisville Democrat, though it attempts to throw all the blame upon the Americans, acknowledges that the "blame rests with us."

At last accounts, the city was quiet, and order was thought to be restored. The number killed is set down at fourteen, of whom six were Americans. Three others were not expected to recover. Twenty-five or thirty persons were more or less seriously wounded.

The report that the Times office was burned down, is incorrect. A mob collected at the office, but the proceedings there were stopped by speeches from Messrs. Prentiss and the junior editor of the Journal.

"An awful case of *scam mag.* has recently been disclosed in England. Miss Beatrice Jane Jones, the daughter of a Church of England clergymen, residing in Douglas, Isle of Man, became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and at the same time the mother of a lovely babe, having turned a ready ear to the incitements of a Catholic Priest, named Rev. Richard Singleton, to whom she swore it, and he was deemed to provide for its support. But he appealed, and tried all sorts of schemes to avoid the responsibility, but in vain. The county magistrates confirmed the previous order, directing Mr. Singleton to pay half a crown per week during thirteen years, for the maintenance of the child.

Landrum's fine Saxhorn Band of Lancashire passed through our streets on Tuesday morning last, discoursing sweet sounds to the patriotic tunes of *Hail Columbia* and *Yankee Doodle*. They were on a pleasure excursion to that subterranean "wonder of the world." We hope they will have a "good time" of it, as such clever fellows deserve.

The health of Nicholasville and Lexington, we understand, is now good, the cholera having entirely disappeared from both places.

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Escaped.—John L. Jackson, confined in the Lexington jail, charged with the murder of G. W. Smith, of Garrard, escaped on Sunday evening. The key of the jail was taken by some one from a private room of the jailor's residence, and the door opened for him to escape.

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Constituents.

Nothing definite from 1st, 2d or 3d districts.

The American candidates are probably elected in the two latter and a chance for the former.

In this, 4th district, the vote is very close, but we have reason to hope that Major Fox, American, is elected. In the 5th district, Wintersmith, American, is certainly defeated by Jevett, Anti. The Catholic vote of Marion, Washington and Nelson, "slayed" Wintersmith. In the 6th district, the vote as far as heard from is not as favorable to Dunlap, American, as it was expected to be. Result somewhat doubtful.

In the 7th, Louisville district, Humphrey Marshall, American, is elected by a large majority, probably 2,500. In the 8th, Ashland district, Dr. A. K. Marshall, American, is elected by a large majority also. The election of Cox in the 9th and Swope in the 10th districts, is conceded by all parties.

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The Kentucky Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY.: :

Friday, April 10, 1855.

I have just returned from a visit to the battle grounds of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, but scarcely a vestige remains to denote those fields which redound so much to the glory of our regular army. On the former field a cannon ball is occasionally picked up, which is the only indication that it was ever used except for the peaceful purpose of grazing the large herds which at present roam over it.

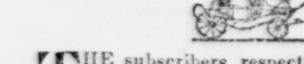
"At the Resaca de la Palma, the faint outlines of the redoubt which the Mexicans occupied on the west bank of the Resaca are still visible, but so overgrown with brush and underwood that they can scarcely be followed. One or two trees still show marks of the strife, and a few shreds of old shoes and an occasionally battered canteen are also to be found in the chapparal, but there is nothing else to show that here was the scene of one of the most closely contested fights of the war, when bayonets were often crossed, and where hand to hand fights were frequent, as the scattered combatants met beneath the shade of the sweet scented Mimosa, or amidst the tangled brushwood." —[Correspondent N. O. Picayune.]

BUFFALOES DEVOURING ALL THE GRASS ON THE Prairies.—Buffals in innumerable numbers are ranging over the prairies only 15 miles west of Fort Riley. With spy-glasses from a hill, they can be seen grazing as far as the eye can reach. Settlers, who had located in the vicinity with herds of cattle, have been compelled to remove for the want of grass, which has been consumed by these animals. The Potowatamie Indians paid a visit to them last week, and brought back in a couple of days all the meat they could haul away, leaving their skins and fore quarters on the ground. They are making preparations for another hunt.—*Kansas Herald*, July 14.

THE COTTON CROP.—We have not known the prospects of the cotton crop throughout the section of the cotton crop country contiguous to Memphis better at this time of year than at present, though we begin to hear of fears expressed by many of our best planters about the growth of the stalk, and that there is too much rain falling to make a heavy crop of the staple. Should the rains now cease, and the weather become dry and seasonable, no fears need be entertained of the crop turning out bountifully. Such is the report we have from all parts of the interior. —*Memphis Whig*, July 27.

COTTON STATISTICS.—The imports of Cotton into Liverpool from Jan. 1st, to July 6th, 1855, amounted to 1,321,955 bales—Imports for the same time last year, 1,357,811 bales; Consumption for same time this year, 1,175,040 bales, against 943,000 bales same time last year; Stock on hand on the 6th of July 1854, 606,590 bales, against 933,159 bales on the 6th of July 1854—showing that the imports of the present year exceed those for the same period last year 35,066 bales; that the consumption of the present year exceeds that of the same period last year 232,040 bales; that the stock on hand on the 6th inst., was 263,560 bales less than it was on the same day last year.

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY! IN DANVILLE.



THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Boyle and the surrounding counties, that they have opened, in the large frame building belonging to C. Henderson, Esq., a few doors below Lucas's corner, a Repository for the sale of

Carriages, Buggies, Hackneys, &c. &c.

They have now on hand a splendid assortment of vehicles of the best quality, combining all the latest improvements, and rendered larger by employing manufacturing every vehicle, which will be warranted to be made of the best materials by experienced workmen. They are all gotten up under our own supervision, expressly for our sales.

As we intend making Danville a permanent location for a branch of our manufactory, we hope to receive a share of patronage. The public is therefore invited to call and examine our present stock, and we are determined to sell at the lowest prices which the superiority of our work will justify.

STOLL & BRINK,

April 6, '55 ff

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Highly Important to the Public!

The time for a Dividend has come!

THE cry of hard times has been for a long time sounding in our ears, and has become very annoying, without any apparent relief at hand; but as ingenuity and perseverance is a work fraught with so much interest to the public, and the people are overtaxed with many other successes, we can hardly be more cheerful to the public generally, than our ardent desires are gratified, and we are now prepared to make that interesting declaration, that the time for a dividend has come, and we most cordially invite our friends to come and partake of its benefits.

GENERAL OFFICE, South-East corner of Main and Third streets, Danville, Ky., and above all, we are gratified with those things so requisite to the happiness of man, which renders it still more highly interesting, and to gratify our friends, we will briefly enumerate a few of the leading articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Vestings, Camshires, Italians, and other Summer Goods, &c.

And a well selected assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

Genl, if you are in want, please call and examine—hand busses, you will find no better, for we are prepared to give the fine Summer Dress Goods,

With all the requisites materials for trimming the patterns you may please to select.

We have Plain and Printed Jacquot Lawns, Swiss, Barred and unbarred; Collars, Chemises and Undershirts, and we would not for a small sum deter you from the pleasure of viewing our valuable assortment of Dress Goods.

W. C. LUCAS.

Apr. 27, '55 ff

New Stock.

I HAVE just received my new Spring Stock, embracing the largest variety of articles in my line ever brought to the place. I would call the particular attention of purchasers to my fine stock of the most approved

COOKING STOVES,
Of various patterns and sizes. Also,
Hollow Ware, Odd Lids, Sad Irons,
Brass Kettles, Self-Heating Irons,

A large and handsome assortment of

JAPANWARE,
Consisting of Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, (new patterns) Fancy Boxes, Water Filters, (a new article), Spoons Foot Tube, &c. An assortment of

PUMPS,
Of the best quality, with pipe and all the necessary fixtures to put them in first-rate working order; also, a

Garden or Fire Engine.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
Of various patterns;

BURNING FLUID, &c.,
Together with an unusually large stock of

GUTTERWARE,
Of our own manufacture, embracing everything that line—all of which will be sold LOW for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt-paying customers.

G. W. COLLINS.
April 6, 1855 ff

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WELSH & NICHOLS

WE have received the largest stock of Spring and Summer Goods, ever imported to Danville. The stock embraces the latest styles of DRESS GOODS—every variety—decorated with an unusually heavy supply of STAPLE GOODS of every description—Boots, shoes, &c. A list of the Goods is unnecessary. They are of superior quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them.

March 30, '55 ff

LOOK HERE.

New Spring and Summer

1855. CLOTHING, 1855.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.

MOST respectfully invite the attention of their old customers and the public generally, to their unusually large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, & C. & C.

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which they intend SELLING VERY LOW FOR CASH.

"One thing they are determined upon, they do not intend to be undressed here or elsewhere."

Their present stock will be found to contain a great variety of articles in their line, comprising every thing to satisfy a Gentleman's wardrobe, and all of the LATEST AND MOST ADMIRABLE STYLES. We invite the citizens to call and the adjoining counties to call and examine our Clothing and learn our prices, as we are confident they are the BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE IN THIS MARKET, AND THE CHEAPEST.

We have also a fine stock of

Youth's and Boy's Clothing,

Of superior quality and very cheap. Also, we have a large stock of

Coarse Clothing for Servants.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We still continue the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, and will CUT and MAKE to order, ANY STYLE of Gentlemen's garments, in the very best manner. A good supply of superior Piece Goods, such as Cloths of every color, Cassimères and Vestings of every style and pattern, always on hand and for sale at low prices.

We respectfully request a call from all persons desiring to purchase any thing in our line, comprising every thing to satisfy a Gentleman's wardrobe, and all of the LATEST AND MOST ADMIRABLE STYLES. We invite the citizens to call and the adjoining counties to call and examine our Clothing and learn our prices, as we are confident they are the BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE IN THIS MARKET, AND THE CHEAPEST.

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Youth's and Boy's Clothing,

Of superior quality and very cheap. Also, we have a large stock of

Coarse Clothing for Servants.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WE are now in receipt of a large and varied

Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with care by one of the firm, from the best Eastern houses. Our stock will be found to embrace the latest and most fashionable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising many beautiful patterns; Lace Goods, Collars, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c., to all of which we invite the attention of the Ladies. We have also a highly superior stock of

Clothes, Cassimères and Vestings;

Irish Linens, Broads and Bleached Cottons;

Table Linens and Curtains Goods;

Course Goods for Servants;

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps;

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

We have in addition to the above, imported an unusually large supply of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Of many different styles and prices. As we

intend to keep a large and well-assorted stock of such wares on hand, we invite a call from those desiring to purchase, as we feel confident we shall be able to please them both in quality and price.

Having purchased our Goods for Cash, at Cash prices, we are enabled to offer UNUSUAL discounts, and CASH BARGAINS. We shall also continue to sell on favorable terms, promising customers on time, what we consider it no trouble to show our Goods, and will always be pleased to do so. Give us a call, if it is only to see our stock and learn our low prices.

REMEMBER, our Store is on Main-street, opposite the Repository's Drug Store and Howey's Confectionery, where we will always be found ready to show our Goods.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.

Danville, April 23, '55 ff

NEW GOODS,

AT THE

NEW & CHEAP CASH STORE,

S. & E. S. MESSICK,

We are now receiving and opening their large

SPRING STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they are offering at their usually low

prices. Their stock is very complete, embracing every description of the latest style Goods.

They solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

March 9, '55 ff

COAL.

WE have now about 8,000 bushels of excel-

lent COAL—John G. Meigs' best

which I am prepared to deliver to the citizens of Danville and the surrounding country.

TERMS—Cash in all cases—the money to be paid to the wagoner upon the delivery of the Coal.

R. M. ROBINSON,

April 6, '55 ff

CABINET MAKING.

JONA. NICHOLS

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that

he will continue the Cabinet

Making business in all its branches, at the late

part of Noel & Nichols, (the old Shop) opposite the Court House. All kinds of

Furniture, Mattresses, &c.

Will be made to order, of the best materials,

short notice. REPAIRING also promptly

done to any article.

DR. JAMES HUNTER

HAS determined to remain in Danville, and

will devote his attention entirely to the

practice of the various branches of his pro-

fession.

OFFICE—Up stairs over Mr. Budd's Sil-

vermouth Shop, in the brick building nearly op-

posite the Branch Bank.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

REYBURN & COX.

March 30, 1855 ff

CHAIN PUMPS,

REYBURN & COX,

Manufacturers of Chain Pumps,

BRYCE COUNTY, KY.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Boyle and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to supply all

their wants in Chain Pumps, for all purposes

and deep, and warrant them to work well, and give entire satisfaction. They will work well even to the depth of 40 feet, in most wells.

Among the many advantages these Pumps have over all others, is, that they are not subject to freezing, and work as free in the hottest weather. The Chain Pump is simple in its construction, and not liable to get stuck.

DR. J. F. BELL

Has determined to remain in Danville, and

will devote his attention entirely to the